Indian and South Korean Economic Development in a Gramscian Framework:
Leadership Under Jawaharlal Nehru and Park Chung Hee

By Asif Siddiqui
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Topics to be Covered

1) Background
2) Gramscian Framework
3) Nehru and Postcolonial India
4) Park Chung Hee and Rapid South Korean Industrialization
5) Conclusion
6) References
Background

- **India at end of WW II:**
  - One of four major powers in Asia
  - British Infrastructure

- **South Korea at end of WW II:**
  - Devastated after Korean War (1950-1953)
  - Ineffectual Democracy

- Why did South Korea take off so quickly?
Gramscian Framework of Analysis

- Hegemony – entrenched in civil society
- Development of “Common Sense”
- Strength of civil society determines:
  - War of Manoeuvre OR
  - War of Position
- Passive Revolution when stalemate:
  - Caesarism
  - Transformismo
- Historic Bloc
Nehru and Postcolonial India

- Nehru and the Indian National Congress (INC)
- INC rule mirrored that of British
- Creating consensual Hegemony led to:
  - Social achievements at cost of
  - Greater economic redistribution
Park Chung Hee and Rapid Industrialization of South Korea

- South Korea a democracy at end of WW II
- Dependent on foreign aid after WW II
- Park Chung Hee and “Guided Capitalism”
- Japan and FDI
- Development of Korea, Inc – the Chaebols
- Economic growth under Caesarism
Conclusion

- Nehru – could not win War of Manouevre
- Park – succeeded in War of Maouevre
References

References II

Qqqqq’s

- What Questions do you have?

- Contact Information:
  - awsiddiq@ualberta.ca